



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY  
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1879

The New York Tribune has been engaged for some time past in reinforcing its old arguments against the introduction of capital and immigration into the South by new ones founded upon the efforts of the impoverished States of that section are making to settle their indebtedness upon terms less exacting than those upon which it was contracted, which efforts it designates as barefaced attempts to swindle the creditor, and as only symptoms of the thorough dishonesty that prevails throughout the entire South. To these familiar with the true condition of affairs in the South this is a rather singular ground for the Tribune to take, as they well know that the main support of the "readjusters" receive is from the same source that furnishes what little strength the radicals possess in this section. The honest and conscientious republicans of the South, and those of them who have any material interest to preserve, are with the conservatives on the question of States' debts, while the demagogues and rascals among them, and the larger and more class of negroes, train with the readjusters. The New York Herald, too, such a supporter of the pound of flesh policy as it is, went so far lately as to advocate the success of the readjusters in Virginia as the only means of dividing the conservatives of the State, and of taking the control of the State government out of their hands. So far as Virginia is concerned, her people, or at least a majority of them, though poor, are proud, and they will see that their State debt is paid, though opposed by the combined forces of the readjusters and radicals, reinforced by the New York Tribune and other newspapers of the same political complexion, and such so called independent journals as the New York Herald.

Mr. Hayes won the prize for inconsistency at Youngstown, Ohio, yesterday, when he availed himself of the opportunity afforded by a soldier's reunion to make a political speech. Col. Zell, the postmaster of New York, was removed by Mr. Hayes for ignoring his order prohibiting federal officials from taking part in political affairs, the commissioners in Washington are specially forbidden by him from even forming State associations to benefit their party, and clerks in government offices throughout the country are not allowed to interfere in politics, but the President of the country, the man who issued the order referred to, not only fails to appreciate the importance of observing it in his own case, but for forgets the national character of his office and the dignity of his position as to make a partisan and sectional speech. It was bad enough when he allowed the members of his cabinet to leave their offices for weeks at a time in order to enter a partisan campaign, still worse when the Vice President of the whole country assumed the role of a violent sectional leader, but words fail to express what patriotic men must think of a President who willingly adds what strength he possesses to the efforts of those who are striving to retard the prosperity of his country by keeping alive the animosities engendered by the war.

We have often noted instances of the barefaced effrontery of certain radical leaders, but none of them equalled that afforded by Mr. Hayes, when he stood up at Youngstown, Ohio, yesterday, and remembered that he was defeated in his contest for the office he now holds by a popular majority of more than a quarter of a million of votes, and by an electoral majority of twenty-five, said "a man is good enough to govern another man without that other man's consent."

The Masonic Electric for September has been received, and has a varied and interesting table of contents.

#### Fatal Fire.

Boston, Sept. 18.—The list of the dead taken from the tenement house on Gold street, which was burned last night, comprises five persons, which may be increased to seven or eight. The old couple who lived on the first floor made their escape in safety and were not heard of during the night. The Gillespie family escaped to safety with the exception of the wife and mother. Mary, a woman fifty years old, who, when she might have escaped by walking out about six feet, became bewildered and swooned to her room. She was taken out on an apparently dying condition and removed to station No. 6 with the other victims of the fire. Her injuries are terrible. Of the Gillespies who occupied the second floor, Rose Aioie, a young woman of twenty three, was found at a late hour lying in the entry of that floor. Mrs. Gillespie and two children jumped from the window and were not slightly hurt, but Mrs. Gillespie shared the fate of her niece. Mr. Morris was killed by jumping from a window. Mrs. Holdridge's baby, charged beyond recognition, was found on the roof. Charles Holdridge, the son, is at the hospital internally injured from jumping to the ground and with an arm broken. When Mrs. Gillespie was removed to the hospital she was thought to be in a dying condition.

#### Strike of Piano Makers.

New York, Sept. 18.—A well organized and very quickly conducted strike has been in progress among the workmen in the piano factories of the city for a number of weeks. The men have been reduced to the point of starvation, and have been out down again and again within the last five years. The piano business has been improving steadily of late, and just at this season orders for the fall and winter trade are coming in briskly. There is a demand for good workmen, and advantage is taken of this to compel employers to increase wages from 10 to 20 per cent. In nearly every instance the demand has been complied with.

#### Death of a Minister.

Boston, September 18.—Rollin H. Neal, D. D., the oldest Baptist minister in New England died this morning at the age of 72. His last ministry was with the Somerset street Church in this city.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18, 1879.

The Democratic National Executive Committee met at Wormley's Hotel here to day, but up to 1 o'clock had transacted no business other than what had reference to the campaign in Ohio, a long statement of the condition of democratic affairs in that State being read by Mr. McKean, Messrs. Bismarck, Ross, Eaton, Ransom, Thompson, Walker, Davis, Finist and a few others were present. The meeting, it must be confessed, is not expected to be promotive of much good, as its personnel does not command the respect sufficient to enforce its recommendations, even if those recommendations be wise, which nobody has any reason to anticipate.

The following statements were made at the Treasury to day: On the evening of September 16th called bonds, interest ending July 17, \$32,510, 050; amount of deposits with National Bank, proceeds of bonds sold, \$16,208,943, of which \$7,000,000 will be covered by called bonds or coupons in the hands of the agent of the U. S. in London.

The receipts at the Treasury to day from internal revenue amounted to \$339,148; from customs \$685,173.

The National Bank notes received for redemption at the Treasury to day amounted to \$233,000.

The charges of grossly indecent and obscene behavior on the part of Postmaster Tyler, of Baltimore, are said to have been completely sustained by the recent investigation of them conducted by the Postoffice Department, and Mr. Tyler will, it is expected, soon follow in the wake of the postmaster of Erie, who was removed on similar charges.

John Pope Hobbs, the self styled leader of the workmen of this city and looking man's friend, but in reality, as all such characters are, a demagogical bummer, was arrested this morning on the charge of larceny, in that, while engaged to collect from the Treasury the wages for a negro laborer named William Anderson, for ten percent of the amount due, he had held on to thirty per cent, and thus robbed one of the men for whose interests he is constantly and vociferously pretending to be always looking after.

Francis Dana's, who shot a boy named Jas. Callahan, some weeks ago for stealing peaches from a tree in his yard, waived an examination in the police court of the city to day and was bailed in the sum of \$500 for his appearance before the grand jury.

Mr. Thomas Murray, of the Washington Sunday Gazette, formerly of the 17th regiment, Virginia Infantry, whose illness has been mentioned heretofore, is, his many friends will be glad to learn, no longer in the grasp of the disease, typhoid fever, has passed, and his physicians now have strong hopes of his recovery.

The contractors engaged in building the Arlington well at the Riggs Hotel in this city have succeeded in grasping the end of the auger that was broken off one hundred and fifty feet below the surface of the ground about two weeks ago, and will attempt to raise it by jacks screws on the surface to day or to morrow.

#### NEWS OF THE DAY.

Rev. Dr. Harper, Vice-Chancellor of the Diocese of Philadelphia, died yesterday.

Mr. Hooper has not yet decided to accept the republican nomination for mayor of Baltimore.

The Society of the Army of the Cumberland will meet at Washington, November 20, when the list of General Thomas will be unveiled.

Berry Russell, president of the Bank of Lafayette, in New Orleans, was arrested yesterday, charged with embezzling \$13,000 of the bank's funds.

Wm. Terry, cashier of the First National Bank of Ashland, Pa., which failed in 1877 with over \$100,000 liabilities, is now being criminally prosecuted in connection therewith.

While on driving yesterday, Mayor Stickley, of Philadelphia, was run away with by his horse; the mayor was slightly hurt, and Mrs. Stickley had her arm broken.

Archibut Clark has contracted for an electric lighting apparatus for the tabernacle of the Capitol at an expense of \$5,000, which will be in working order when Congress meets.

Although it was reported that McKean, republican, was elected to Congress in the third California district by a small majority, the official returns, however, give Barry, democrat, 171 majority.

The comptroller general of Georgia has been convicted by the high court of impeachment of eight of the seventeen articles preferred against him. The House has decided to impeach Treasurer Reelfoot.

President Hayes arrived at Youngstown, O., yesterday, where the reunion of his old regiment was held. Speeches were delivered by the President and by General Sherman before a large congregation of people.

James McNair, of Belton, Delaware, while drunk on Tuesday morning, hid down on the railroad track near that place. The conductor of the north-bound train caught him up and threw him off, badly bruising him but breaking no bones.

Four persons were assassinated on their plantation near Colon, Cuba, within a fortnight. Two were the brothers Barancourt, formerly lieutenant chiefs. It is suspected that the rural police are implicated, and great indignation prevails.

At Louisville, Ky., yesterday, Frank H. Lozier, aged 50, killed himself in his room, poured acid over his clothes, set them on fire and burned himself to a crisp. He was formerly a well known grocer and had been sick for the past year.

Nearly 100,000 people participated yesterday in the ceremonies at Hartford, Conn., attending the transfer of the old battle flag from the State arsenal to the new capitol. There was a procession of 10,000 veterans, with Gen. Jos. R. Hawley as chief marshal. At the capitol, Gen. Hawley delivered a speech to Gov. Andrews, each making a speech. The flag was then deposited to rest in the vestibule of the capitol.

Letters from Havana report that the insurrectionists in the eastern end of Cuba are rising again and considerably less well as to the future. A dispatch from Havana says it is quite true that the greater portion of ex-chiefs of the last insurrection remain at present devoted to the government, but some of them say that a new uprising is contemplated with the view of obtaining autonomy from the Spanish government. All persons, legal or illegal, agree that a new insurrection would complete the material ruin of the island.

Letters from Havana report that the insurrectionists in the eastern end of Cuba are rising again and considerably less well as to the future. A dispatch from Havana says it is quite true that the greater portion of ex-chiefs of the last insurrection remain at present devoted to the government, but some of them say that a new uprising is contemplated with the view of obtaining autonomy from the Spanish government. All persons, legal or illegal, agree that a new insurrection would complete the material ruin of the island.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the committee of Fairfax county the bill for the settlement of the State debt known as the McCulloch bill should be supported by the Conservative party.

THOMAS MOORE, Chairman.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

Rumors are rife of attempts to assassinate the Sultan.

The strike of the English sail makers has collapsed.

Two Parisian editors have fought a duel, with the usual result of slight wounds.

A dispatch by the way of St. Vincent confirms the accounts of the capture of King Oweyo.

King John, of Abyssinia, has written to Queen Victoria complaining that the outlets of his territory are closed by the Egyptians.

At the forthcoming visit of Prince Bismarck to Vienna, Germany and Austria will conclude an agreement mutually guaranteeing each other's territory.

The Spanish railway companies, at the suggestion of the Minister of Works, have decided to reduce the rates of freight on cereals. The question of the importation of foreign grain is to be brought before the Cortes.

The St. Petersburg Globe says that a great fire broke out on Tuesday last in the town of Ekaterinodar, South Russia, near the Don. The fire originated in the most populous quarter of the town, and the damage is immense.

There is no prospect of the bimetallic congress, which America proposed should be held in London, and to which the British government provisionally assented, meeting this year. America's agents have failed so far to obtain the assent of some of the leading nations.

Stringent Rules are published by Russia to be observed by the universities where lectures have just begun. The students are forbidden to belong to societies of any kind, hold meetings, complain of or orally disapprove existing regulations, give private lessons or have their lectures printed.

The London Times is of the opinion that France is on the eve of a financial crisis because of capitalistic ventures in doubtful speculations. The Times says: "We have every reason to anticipate that the reviving trade will find our capitalists better able to take advantage of it than in former years, in consequence of the cautious attitude they have maintained by refusing to support speculative concerns."

A considerable portion of the Irish harvest is irretrievably lost, but if fine weather should continue for two or three weeks there will be a very large amount saved, and, except where lands are exceptionally heavy or have been flooded, crops look healthy and promising. Potatoes have been partially blighted, and in many farms the whole crop is gone, but there are excellent supplies in the local markets and there is no sign of a panic with respect to them.

#### VIRGINIA NEWS.

Mr. Jonathan Hooper, a well known citizen of Winchester, died suddenly of cramp colic.

One hundred persons have engaged rooms at the Greentree White Sulphur Springs hotel November 1.

Col. Robt. Smith, it is said, will be nominated for the House of Delegates from Fauquier next Monday, without doubt.

The trial of James Heckman, indicted for the murder of James Foster, was going on last night at Front Royal. A number of witnesses were examined.

A correspondent from Culpeper C. H. states that Hon. James Barbour has signified his intention of not being a candidate for the House of Delegates this fall.

Col. John T. Anderson died at his residence, Mount Joy, near Buchanan, Wednesday, August 27th, in the seventy sixth year of his age, after a brief illness. He had been declining for several years, and whilst his death was sad, yet it was not unexpected.

There was a large gathering at Stafford C. H., yesterday, to hear the debt question discussed. On account of a disagreement as to a division of time, the opposing parties separated and two meetings were held, and addressed by Mr. Massey of the readjusters, and by Messrs. Gule, K. Key, Lacy and Ashton of the debt payers.

#### The Middleburg Convention.

Assisted in Monday's Gazette, the District Conservative Convention, which met in Middleburg on Saturday last, nominated for the State Senator William Matthews, esq., who formerly represented Loudoun county, is a member of D. Delegates with ability and ability, and Geo. Wm. H. Payne, of Warrenton, as the district delegate for Fauquier and Loudoun. The Loudoun delegates being divided between Messrs. Matthews and Douglas Tyler, a caucus of the delegation was held and a vote taken, resulting 1300 for Matthews and 900 for Tyler, whereupon Mr. Matthews was declared the choice of Loudoun, and was unanimously chosen by the convention.

The following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That the role of the convention in accordance to one of the counties of this district the right to make a Senator by the majority of their delegation shall not be regarded as a precedent by succeeding conventions of the two counties of Fauquier and Loudoun, and that in the sense of this convention that the Senator and Delegate elected to the two counties should be chosen by their joint action.

Mr. Matthews being introduced to the convention, gratefully thanked the body for the honor that had been done him, and pledged himself to support the present sentiment of the State debt.

"ICE WAGON COME NEXTER."—A B. & O. correspondent of the Detroit Free Press tells the following incident of the severe cold which visited that city in July:

Among the many careless men caught out in the storm was George E., a young reporter on the Telephone. He was caught by the shower on Hanover street and stepped into a doorway to wait until the heavens were over. George had company in the doorway.

There were two Chinese washer women from Howard street. The rain fell in torrents, and soon great hailstones struck the sidewalk and rebounded a few feet in the air.

Hurbing out in the rain, the enthusiastic reporter for several specimens, drew a long line from his pocket, measured them carefully, and recorded the exact figures in his memorandum.

Regarding this operation several times, he attracted the attention of some clerks in the office up stairs, who broke large chunks of ice from the block in the ice cellar and threw them out to the reporter, who measured them carefully and recorded the result.

Every one in that doorway was now struck at the size of the hail stones, and the Chinese were exhibiting eyes of an unusual roundness and prominence. One of the clerks in the office accidentally dropped the balance of the block of ice from which the monstrous hail stones had been chipped and it came down and landed on the sidewalk with an immense crash.

It must have weighed all of twenty pounds, and splattered the water right and left. Just at this instant came that awful crash of thunder that startled every one who heard it, and of which the papers spoke the next day. This was too much for John Chismum.

John took a run yelling up the street in the driving rain, the last one saying he is cleared the doorway. "Wheep up, ice wagon come next." God-bye, John.

A Difference.—It seems to be rather a strange doctrine that a whole man is worth less than a piece of a man, yet such is practically the doctrine of a California Court. This court recently gave a man a verdict for \$15,000 for having lost a leg in a railroad accident. A poor widow who had lost an entire husband by the same accident sued the company for damages. The case was tried at the same time, and she obtained a judgment for only \$5,000.

#### The State Debt.

HANOVER CO., VA., Sept. 16, 1879.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

DEAR SIR: Finding such discrepancy in the estimates of the public debt, as made by various writers and speakers, and desiring to be relieved of all uncertainty and doubt on the subject, I addressed the subpoenaed interrogations to our accomplished Auditor, Col. Wm. F. Taylor, with a request that he would answer them. They were not designed for publication, but the reply is so succinct and lucid, and presents the whole question in such a simple and comprehensive form that I cannot withhold it from the public. I therefore submit the paper to you for publication in the Gazette. Very truly yours,

L. B. ANDERSON.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 15, 1879.

Dr. L. B. Anderson:

MY DEAR SIR: I send, with this, the statement you request. Hastily, and very truly yours,

WM. F. TAYLOR, Auditor.

1. What was the amount of the bonded debt of Virginia at the time of the adoption of the funding bill? Answer: \$45,718,112.23.

2. What amount was appropriated to Virginia? A. \$30,478,741.49. Reduced at this time by operations of the sinking fund to \$29,294,658.06.

3. What amount was appropriated to West Virginia? A. \$15,229,370.74. Total \$45,718,112.23.

4. How much was funded in coupon bonds? A. In coupon bonds, tax receipts, \$29,294,658.06.

5. How much was funded in pester bonds? A. \$3,422,679.69. Remaining unfunded, treated as funded, amounting to \$3,617,462.37. Total \$29,294,658.06.

6. How much of the aggregate was interest? A. \$8,637,243.92.

7. What was the amount of interest due on pester and other bonds when the McCulloch bill was adopted? A. \$9,933,382.46.

8. What will be the amount of interest to be paid under that bill? A. \$1,970,691.23.

9. What will be the amount of the whole debt readjusted under the McCulloch bill? A. \$31,271,349.29.

10. What was the amount of interest paid in coupons annually? A. For the year 1878 the amount was \$1,215,675.

11. What will be the annual interest on the whole of this debt at 3 per cent? A. \$938,140.47.

12. How much less will this be than the annual amount paid in coupons under the funding bill? A. \$277,537.53.

13. How much less than the whole interest on the bonded debt as accruing from both classes of bonds? A. \$801,355.26.

14. What is the amount ordinarily expended for the State government, including all expenses save to public schools and interest on bonded debt? A. The total ordinary disbursements, expenses of government estimated for the fiscal year 1878-79, is \$778,638.37, but for the year 1879-80, under the readjustment law is estimated to be \$890,558.

15. What is the ordinary amount appropriated to public schools? A. \$107,752.85.

16. When all ordinary expenses are paid, the appropriation to public schools ascertained and the 3 per cent interest on the public debt provided for, what, if any, surplus will remain in the treasury, should the income from taxes be this year, from October 1, 1879, to September 30, 1880, what it was last year 1877-78? A. The ordinary income, balance constituting receipts from all sources, exclusive of temporary loans, for the year 1877-78, was \$2,631,072.25. The estimated ordinary expenses of government for 1879-80, \$890,558. The appropriation to the public schools, estimated, \$107,752.85. The 3 per cent interest on the public debt provided for, \$938,140.47. Deducted from the income, \$2,631,072.25, leaves a surplus of \$834,760.93.

#### The Afghan Revolt.

Further details of the attack on the British residing at Cabul are related by a trooper who escaped, and who says that when the turbulent troops were making an outcry for their pay, a soldier shouted, "Let us kill the enemy and let us be free!" The mutineers then rushed upon the embassy and stood some of the servants. The troops comprising the escort of the embassy fired upon the mutineers without orders from the British officers. The mutineers then went for their weapons. They were absent about a quarter of an hour, during which time the British officers might have escaped. The residence was defended from the windows, and from a trench made on the mud roof. The letter sent by the escaped trooper was from Lieut. Hamilton, promising the mutineers six months' pay. It was sent at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the mutineers were already on the roof of the residence, which was just being set on fire. The bearer of the letter was thrown from the roof and rendered unconscious. When he recovered he was brought before General Kerim Khan, a commander of the mutineer brigades, who said he was powerless against the mutineers. He ordered the trooper to be imprisoned. On resisting the resistance when he escaped the trooper saw the bodies of Lieut. Hamilton and Mr. Jenkins. They were stripped and cut to pieces.

A sergeant and some more of the escort of the British residence have arrived at Ali Kheyl. The military authorities have received information tending to show that the frontier tribes have partially interrupted communication between the Khyber pass and Cabul.

The military correspondent of the London Times says that Khush, which is about 40 miles from Cabul, and which will be occupied by the British in a few days, is to be converted into a rallying point for all the chiefs who may elect to join the English.

SINCE, Sept. 18.—Notwithstanding the American protestations of Gen. Stewart, has in accordance with the instruction from the Viceroy, detached a division of troops with heavy artillery from Candahar in the direction of Ghazni to maintain order in that part of the country. The bodies of the three native officers of the garrisons, which were erroneously reported to have been buried near the British residency at Cabul, have been recovered and buried.

PERSONAL.—Under the head of "F. F. V." the Marlboro', Massachusetts, Journal says: "F. F. V.—Hon. Geo. C. Round, of Virginia, who with his family is spending a few days with Mrs. Round's relatives in Marlboro', finds himself unexpectedly among many old army friends, he having been four years in the Union service, and for a time in Banks' division with the old 13th. In his interview with Postmaster Fay he finds they were comrades together at and near Manassas, and that their war experience was identical for some time. To listen to their reminiscences is very interesting. Mr. Round reports the tone of political and fraternal feeling toward the North as much improved in his State, and that what Virginia needs for a fuller development of the better feeling is the infusion of more of the New England ideas and enterprise, and the educational advantages which we enjoy at the North. He has been engaged in the latter work as a member of the State school board of trustees, for several years. He came North to deliver the commencement address at Middlebury University, and to participate in the Educational Convention at Fabyan, which closed last week. He has received a cordial reception by members of the legal profession of Marlboro', with some of whom he has a corresponding acquaintance as a Washington lawyer in connection with the Court of Claims."

Go and see the opening of the immense stock at sep16 1w

ISAAC EICHENBERG'S.

#### Governor Walker.

The following letter from ex-Governor Gilbert C. Walker is written to a gentleman of this city. It explains the circumstances under which he has determined to change his home from Virginia to his native State of New York. In making this change of residence he expresses feelings very creditable to himself and altogether just to the State of his temporary adoption.

We can say with entire truth that ex-Governor Walker deserves the thanks of our people for the manner in which he administered the affairs of this State while he held the reins of government. He saved Virginia from a world of trouble and guided the helm of State with moderation and prudence. Beset with dangers of extraordinary character, the course of public affairs moved onward with an order and comfort that diffused a satisfaction for which the Commonwealth should be very grateful to her Chief Magistrate.

It would be an affliction to assume that Governor Walker was without opinion from those who were ready to censure him; but certainly, considering his office, as Governor of Virginia and his policy and views, he merits the high regard and the grateful remembrance of the people of Virginia. Errors he has had, and who has not?—but his will was always good toward Virginia, and his measures were always marked by an earnest desire to promote her welfare and prosperity. Assuredly Virginia should always wish well to Gilbert C. Walker. Richmond Dispatch.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1879.

My Dear Sir:—Since I saw you in June last I have finally come to the determination to make this, my native city, my future home, and to resume the practice of my profession—the law. The precarious condition of Mrs. Walker's health, as well as that of her father, and the necessity of each for the care and attention of a sister and daughter, together with a desire to have them all under my own roof tree, which cannot otherwise be accomplished, are the reasons which have induced me to make this decision. I am, however, a native of Virginia, and I am proud to say that I have been a citizen of Virginia for many years.

During the more than fifteen years that I have been a citizen of Virginia her people have, by their uniform kindness and courtesy, by conferring on me, unsought, the highest honor in their gift, and the people of the metropolitan district by nominating me for Governor, have shown me the warmest of friends, the most devoted of constituents, and to those whose honor, advancement, and glory have been for years the object of my earnest thought and labor. "God bless the old Commonwealth," will ever be the prayer of her devoted friend.

I shall visit Richmond in a few weeks—as soon as I can arrange my office and "set my house in order"—to see my old friends and to finally close up all of my business affairs.

G. C. W.

FROM ROMANCE TO REALITY.—Yesterday, in coming up the road, writes a correspondent, I witnessed a scene which to a "statesman" could not but have a melancholy, though romantic, aspect. There was a bridal couple aboard the train. He was a pleasant, intelligent appearing young man, with evidence of a farm training and a fair education. She was as fair as Maid Muller the day the judge met her in the fabled field; of evidently far superior training to her sturdy consort, she was one of the loveliest and brightest and gayest beauties one may meet in years of long extended jaunts. She had a handbag, evidently containing her summer hat; a guitar carefully wrapped in an embroidered bag, of a workmanship so exquisite as to surely have been her own; a music roll, a shawl strap incasing two or three of the latest novels, and all the miscellaneous articles and bundles with which the average young lady possesses herself on a pilgrimage to the sea shore or on a tour to Aunt Betsey's among the rural hills.

The bride was heavily veiled. "Fourteenth street" there was not a building in sight save the one occupied by the bride and groom, and the groom, who was himself trying to fathom the dreamy beauty. This was the stopping place for the bride and her groom. He was taking her to his new home, fifty miles back on the plain; but there was no one to meet them as expected, and the thread like trail disappeared over the horizon, five miles away, with no sign of greeting team. It seemed like a dark revelation to the poor girl; it was the first test of devotion to her husband—and a severe one.

On being lifted down from the car steps she gazed around in the utmost dismay, then, with a quick, beseeching glance into the young man's face, down which sympathetic tears were streaming, despite his evidently brave resolutions, the bride of the plains sank into his arms and sobbed aloud. The scene told its own melancholy story, and visibly effected the hundred or more spectators who had crowded to the platforms, as usual upon all occasions of leaving a passenger on a siding. Let us hope that the messengers from that far away home finally reached that "fourteenth siding," and that a husband's love may soon be an all sufficient solace for that city bred bride so suddenly transported to the treeless wilds of Dakota.

LOVE THE GYPSIES HONORED THEIR QUEEN. The London Truth of August 23 says:

Here is a sample of gypsy nobility. Early in this century the queen of a tribe, being sent to the sovereignty—I forget which—died. She was but a child, aged 14, and her name was Paradise Buckler. The tribe was then camped on Bell Heath, in Worcestershire, and they deplored the loss of their queen. Being an unmarried girl, the deceased was to be carried by nothing but white pocket handkerchiefs and the coffin was to be covered with the same. Every gypsy of the tribe also wanted a white handkerchief for his own use on the occasion. They gathered by hundreds from the country round, and the villagers and gentry gave them to be carried much the same spirit as the Egyptians did when the Israelites "borrowed" of them, not liking to incur the enmity of the tribe by refusal. But when the ceremony was over each handkerchief was washed and bleached. In one or two cases where the borrowed articles had been slightly injured they had been replaced by others of the finest cambric. To this day some of the "oldest inhabitants" tell of the spectacle of that funeral of the gypsy child-queen, and how the gypsies gathered by hundreds from the country round to attend the ceremony, and most of all, how astonished the parishioners were at the honesty of the gypsies on the occasion. Besides the scrupulous return of the borrowed handkerchiefs there was no complaint of thefts during the funeral of the tribe for the day. They seem to have felt themselves in the light of guests, and under obligations for the loans made to them, and returned the compliment by a temporary regard for meum and tuum. The gypsies erected a handsome square tombstone over the remains of their young queen, and they keep it in repair to this day. Not that some correspondents in the Standard state that some correspondents obliterated the name and traces of their dead. They do not do so in the case of Paradise Buckler. A description on her tomb is clear to this day, though much mangled half a century old. Gypsies, an Englishman often visit it. It stands on the southeast side of the churchyard, and I have myself often read the inscription on it.

James Walker, whose case was on the Fauquier court for months past, and who was tried twice in Warrenton for larceny of cattle, had another trial at Culpeper C. H.,